

Parliamentary Counsel Committee

Australian Road Rules Amendments 2023

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[s 1]

1 Short title

These Rules may be cited as the *Australian Road Rules Amendments 2023*.

2 Rules amended

These Rules amend the *Australian Road Rules*.

3 Amendment of r 44 (Division does not apply to entering or leaving a roundabout lane filtering or repositioning)

Rule 44(b) and (c), ‘motorbike’—

omit, insert—

motor bike

4 Amendment of r 62 (Giving way when turning at an intersection with traffic lights)

(1) Rule 62(1)(a), after ‘pedestrian’—

insert—

or rider of a bicycle

(2) Rule 62(1)(b)(ii), ‘at or near the intersection who is on’—

omit, insert—

or rider of a bicycle at or near the intersection who is crossing

(3) Rule 62(1), note 1, ‘Intersection’—

omit, insert—

Bicycle, intersection

5 Amendment of r 64 (Giving way at a flashing yellow traffic arrow at an intersection)

(1) Rule 64(b), after ‘pedestrian’—

insert—

or rider of a bicycle

- (2) Rule 64, note 1, 'Intersection'—

omit, insert—

Bicycle, intersection

6 Amendment of r 67 (Stopping and giving way at a stop sign or stop line at an intersection without traffic lights)

- (1) Rule 67(4), after 'pedestrian'—

insert—

or rider of a bicycle

- (2) Rule 67(4), note—

omit, insert—

Note 1:

Bicycle is defined in the dictionary.

Note 2:

Rule 353 (1) specifies that a driver is not required to give way to a pedestrian who is crossing the road that the driver is leaving, and rule 353 (2) provides that a pedestrian who is only crossing a part of a road is considered to be crossing the road.

7 Amendment of r 69 (Giving way at a give way sign or give way line at an intersection (except a roundabout))

- (1) Rule 69(2A)(b), after 'on'—

insert—

or entering

- (2) Rule 69(3), after 'pedestrian'—

insert—

or rider of a bicycle

- (3) Rule 69(3), note—

omit, insert—

[s 8]

Note 1:

Bicycle is defined in the dictionary.

Note 2:

Rule 353 (1) specifies that a driver is not required to give way to a pedestrian who is crossing the road that the driver is leaving, and rule 353 (2) provides that a pedestrian who is only crossing a part of a road is considered to be crossing the road.

8 Amendment of r 72 (Giving way at an intersection (except a T–intersection or roundabout))

(1) Rule 72(3)(b), after ‘pedestrian’—

insert—

or rider of a bicycle

(2) Rule 72(3), note 1, ‘Slip lane is’—

omit, insert—

Bicycle and ***slip lane*** are

(3) Rule 72(4)(b) and (4A), after ‘pedestrian’—

insert—

or rider of a bicycle

(4) Rule 72(5)(c), after ‘pedestrian’—

insert—

or rider of a bicycle

9 Amendment of r 73 (Giving way at a T–intersection)

(1) Rule 73(2)(b), after ‘pedestrian’—

insert—

or rider of a bicycle

(2) Rule 73(2), note 1, ‘Continuing road’—

omit, insert—

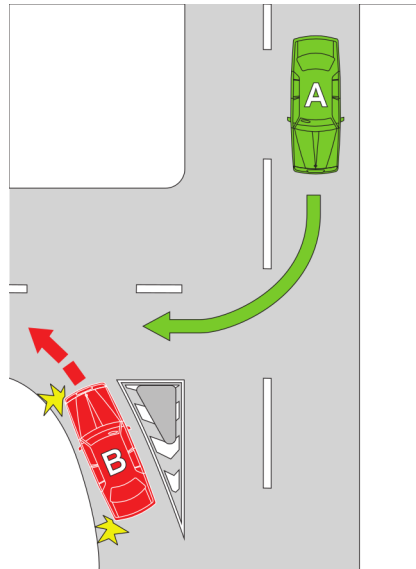
Bicycle, continuing road

- (3) Rule 73(3)(b), ‘on’—
omit, insert—
or rider of a bicycle on or entering
- (4) Rule 73(4), after ‘pedestrian’—
insert—
or rider of a bicycle
- (5) Rule 73(4), note, after ‘pedestrian’, wherever occurring—
insert—
or rider of a bicycle
- (6) Rule 73(5)(b), after ‘pedestrian’—
insert—
or rider of a bicycle
- (7) Rule 73(5)—
insert—

Example 3A

Driver turning left using a slip lane giving way to a vehicle that is turning right into the road the driver is entering

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- (8) Rule 73(6)(b), after ‘pedestrian’—
insert—
or rider of a bicycle

10 Amendment of r 74 (Giving way when entering a road from a road-related area or adjacent land)

- (1) Rule 74(1)(d)(i), after ‘pedestrian’—
insert—
or rider of a bicycle
- (2) Rule 74(1), note 1, after ‘Adjacent land,’—
insert—
bicycle,

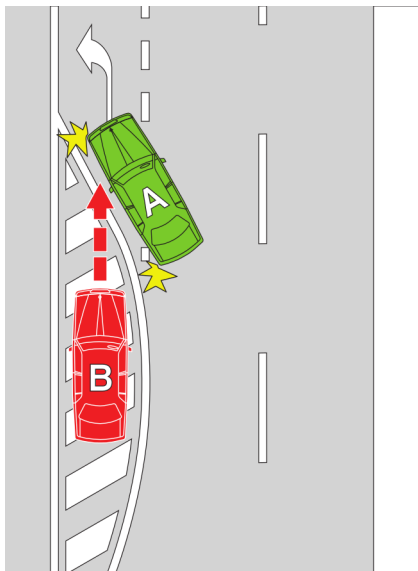
11 Amendment of r 85 (Giving way on a painted island)

Rule 85, examples 1 and 2—
omit, insert—

Examples

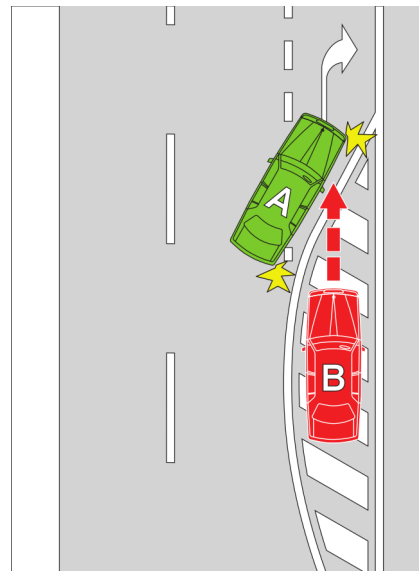
Example 1

Driver entering a turning lane from a painted island giving way to a vehicle entering the turning lane from the marked lane immediately to the right of the turning lane.



Example 2

Driver entering a turning lane from a painted island giving way to a vehicle entering the turning lane from the marked lane immediately to the left of the turning lane.



In the examples, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

12 Amendment of r 111 (Entering a roundabout from a multi-lane road or a road with 2 or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction)

(1) Rule 111(2), from ‘enter’ to ‘road.’—

omit, insert—

enter the roundabout—

(a) from the left marked lane; or

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(b) if the road is not a multi-lane road—as near as practicable to the left side of the road.

(2) Rule 111, after subrule (5)—

insert—

(5A) Subrule (2)(b) does not apply to the rider of a bicycle.

Note:

Bicycle is defined in the dictionary.

13 Amendment of r 128A (Entering blocked crossings)

(1) Rule 128A(2)(c), after ‘pedestrian’—

insert—

or rider of a bicycle

(2) Rule 128A, after subrule (2)—

insert—

Note:

Bicycle is defined in the dictionary.

14 Amendment of r 129 (Keeping to the far left side of a road)

Rule 129(2) and note—

omit, insert—

(2) This rule does not apply to:

(a) the rider of a motor bike; or

(b) the rider of a bicycle when approaching, entering or riding in a roundabout.

Note:

Approaching, bicycle, motor bike and *roundabout* are defined in the dictionary.

15 Amendment of r 151A (Lane filtering between vehicles on a motor bike)

Rule 151A(1)(a), ‘motorbike’—

omit, insert—

motor bike

16 Amendment of r 187 (Stopping in a bicycle lane, bus lane, bus only lane, tram lane, tramway, transit lane, truck lane or on tram tracks)

(1) Rule 187(1), after ‘Offence provision.’—

insert—

Note:

Bus lane is defined in rule 154, *transit lane* is defined in rule 156, *truck lane* is defined in rule 157, and *public bus*, *public minibus* and *taxi* are defined in the dictionary.

(2) Rule 187(2), after ‘Offence provision.’—

insert—

Note 1:

Bicycle lane is defined in rule 153.

Note 2:

Part 11, Division 6 deals with driving in bicycle lanes, bus lanes, tram lanes, tramways, transit lanes and truck lanes.

(3) Rule 187(3), notes 1 to 3—

omit, insert—

Note 1:

Tram lane is defined in rule 155, *tramway* is defined in rule 155A, and *tram* and *tram tracks* are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2:

Rule 76 deals with drivers keeping clear of trams travelling in tram lanes or on tram tracks marked on each side by a yellow line.

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(4) Rule 187(4)—

omit, insert—

(4) A driver must not stop in a bus only lane unless the driver is driving a public bus and is dropping off, or picking up, passengers.

Offence provision.

Note:

Bus only lane is defined in rule 154A.

17 Amendment of r 189 (Double parking)

Rule 189(1), ‘he or she’—

omit, insert—

the driver

18 Amendment of r 206 (Time extension for people with disabilities)

Rule 206(2), ‘his or her’—

omit, insert—

the driver’s

19 Amendment of r 221 (Using hazard warning lights)

(1) Rule 221(1), ‘(1)’—

omit.

(2) Rule 221(2)—

omit.

20 Amendment of r 224 (Using horns and similar warning devices)

Rule 224, note 1—

omit, insert—

Note 1:

Alcohol interlock device and *driver's vehicle* are defined in the dictionary and *road user* is defined in rule 14.

21 Amendment of r 225 (Using radar detectors and similar devices)

Rule 225(2), 'his or her'—

omit, insert—

the person's

22 Amendment of r 232 (Crossing a road at traffic lights)

(1) Rule 232(3A), 'he or she has'—

omit, insert—

the pedestrian has

(2) Rule 232(3A)(a), 'him or her than the side or safety area (whichever is the closer) that he or she'—

omit, insert—

the pedestrian than the side or safety area (whichever is the closer) that the pedestrian

(3) Rule 232(3A)(b), 'he or she'—

omit, insert—

the pedestrian

23 Amendment of r 233 (Crossing a road to or from a tram)

Rule 233(4)(b), 'his or her'—

omit, insert—

the employee's

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24 Amendment of r 234 (Crossing a road on or near a crossing for pedestrians)

(1) Rule 234, after subrule (1)—

insert—

(1A) However, a PMD user does not contravene subrule (1) if the PMD user crosses a road, or part of a road, using a bicycle crossing that is within 20 metres of a crossing for pedestrians.

(2) Rule 234(4)—

insert—

PMD user means a person travelling in or on a personal mobility device.

25 Amendment of r 235 (Crossing a level crossing)

Rule 235(2A), ‘he or she’—

omit, insert—

the pedestrian

26 Amendment of r 235A (Crossing a pedestrian level crossing that has a red pedestrian light)

Rule 235A(2) and (3), ‘he or she’—

omit, insert—

the pedestrian

27 Amendment of r 244B (Wearing of helmets by users of motorised scooters)

Rule 244B, ‘his or her head, unless he or she’—

omit, insert—

the person’s head, unless the person

28 Amendment of r 262 (Proceeding when bicycle crossing at an intersection or another place on a road)

(1) Rule 262(2A), ‘he or she has’—

omit, insert—

the rider has

(2) Rule 262(2A)(a), ‘him or her than the side or safety area (whichever is the closer) that he or she’—

omit, insert—

the rider than the side or safety area (whichever is the closer) that the rider

(3) Rule 262(2A)(b), ‘he or she’—

omit, insert—

the rider

29 Insertion of new Part 16, Division 1, heading

Part 16, after part heading—

insert—

Division 1 Application of Part

30 Insertion of new Part 16, Division 2, heading

After rule 263—

insert—

Division 2 Wearing of seatbelts by drivers and passengers 16 years old or older

31 Amendment of r 264 (Wearing of seatbelts by drivers)

Rule 264, after paragraph (c)—

insert—

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Examples of seatbelts being properly adjusted and fastened:

- 1 A lap and sash seatbelt is properly adjusted and fastened for a driver if—
 - (a) the seatbelt is secured in the buckle with the lap portion of the belt sitting low and firmly over the driver's hips; and
 - (b) the sash portion of the belt is positioned firmly over the driver's shoulder and not under the driver's arm furthest from the secured buckle or behind the driver's back.
- 2 A lap belt is properly adjusted and fastened for a driver if the seatbelt is secured in the buckle with the belt sitting low and firmly over the driver's hips.

32 Amendment of r 265 (Wearing of seatbelts by passengers 16 years old or older)

- (1) Rule 265(1), 'he or she'—

omit, insert—

the passenger

- (2) Rule 265(2), after paragraph (c)—

insert—

Examples of seatbelts being properly adjusted and fastened:

- 1 A lap and sash seatbelt is properly adjusted and fastened for a passenger if—
 - (a) the seatbelt is secured in the buckle with the lap portion of the belt sitting low and firmly over the passenger's hips; and
 - (b) the sash portion of the belt is positioned firmly over the passenger's shoulder and not under the passenger's arm furthest from the secured buckle or behind the passenger's back.
- 2 A lap belt is properly adjusted and fastened for a passenger if the seatbelt is secured in the buckle with the belt sitting low and firmly over the passenger's hips.

-
- (3) Rule 265(4), note, ‘rule 266(7)’—
omit, insert—
the dictionary

33 Replacement of r 266 (Wearing of seatbelts by passengers under 16 years old)

Rule 266—
omit, insert—

**Division 3 Wearing of seatbelts by
passengers under 16 years
old**

Subdivision 1 Preliminary

266 References in Division to child restraints and seatbelts

- (1) For this Division:
- (a) an approved child restraint is *available* in the motor vehicle for a passenger if it is fitted in the vehicle and is not occupied by someone else; and
 - (b) an approved child restraint or approved seatbelt is *suitable* for a passenger if it is suitable for restraining, or to be worn by, the passenger.
- (2) Also, for this Division, a child restraint that is properly fastened and adjusted:
- (a) is *forward facing* if, once it restrains a passenger, the passenger’s head is closer to the rear of the vehicle than the passenger’s feet; and

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- (b) is *rearward facing* if, once it restrains a passenger, the passenger's feet are closer to the rear of the vehicle than the passenger's head.

266A Division does not apply to driver of particular vehicles

This Division does not apply to the driver of a correctional vehicle, juvenile justice vehicle or sheriff's vehicle.

Note:

Correctional vehicle, juvenile justice vehicle and *Sheriff's vehicle* are defined in the dictionary.

Subdivision 2 Requirements about wearing of seatbelts and seating positions

266B Compliance with Division

A driver of a motor vehicle (except a bus or motor bike) that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must ensure this Division is complied with for each passenger in or on the vehicle who is under 16 years old.

Offence provision.

Note:

Bus, motor bike, motor vehicle and *park* are defined in the dictionary.

266C Wearing of seatbelts by passengers less than 6 months

- (1) If a passenger is less than 6 months old, the passenger must be restrained in a suitable and properly fastened and adjusted rearward facing

approved child restraint.

Note:

Approved child restraint is defined in the dictionary and *rearward facing* is defined in rule 266.

- (2) However, if the passenger cannot safely be restrained under subrule (1) because of the passenger's height or weight, the passenger must be restrained as if rule 266D(1) applied to the passenger.
- (3) Also, if the passenger cannot safely be restrained under subrule (2) because of the passenger's height or weight, the passenger must be restrained as if rule 266E(1) applied to the passenger.
- (4) Further, if the passenger cannot safely be restrained under subrule (3) because of the passenger's height or weight, the passenger must be restrained as if rule 266I applied to the passenger.
- (5) This rule does not apply if the passenger is exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267.
- (6) This rule applies subject to rules 266F and 266K.

266D Wearing of seatbelts by passengers 6 months old or older but less than 4 years old

- (1) If a passenger is 6 months old or older, but is less than 4 years old, the passenger must be restrained in:
 - (a) a suitable and properly fastened and adjusted rearward facing approved child restraint; or
 - (b) a suitable and properly fastened and adjusted forward facing approved child restraint that has an inbuilt harness.

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Note:

Approved child restraint is defined in the dictionary and *forward facing* and *rearward facing* are defined in rule 266.

- (2) However, if the passenger cannot safely be restrained under subrule (1) because of the passenger's height or weight, the passenger must be restrained as if rule 266E(1) applied to the passenger.
- (3) Also, if the passenger cannot safely be restrained under subrule (2) because of the passenger's height or weight, the passenger must be restrained as if rule 266I applied to the passenger.
- (4) This rule does not apply if the passenger is exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267.
- (5) This rule applies subject to rules 266F and 266K.

266E Wearing of seatbelts by passengers 4 years old or older but less than 7 years old

- (1) If a passenger is 4 years old or older, but is less than 7 years old, the passenger must:
 - (a) be restrained in a suitable and properly fastened and adjusted forward facing approved child restraint that has an inbuilt harness; or
 - (b) be placed on a properly positioned approved booster seat and be restrained by either a suitable lap and sash type approved seatbelt that is properly adjusted and fastened, or by a suitable approved child safety harness that is properly adjusted and fastened; or
 - (c) if the passenger is seated in a seating position in a part of the vehicle that is designed primarily for the carriage of goods:

- (i) be restrained by a suitable lap and sash type seatbelt that is properly adjusted and fastened; or
- (ii) have the midsection of the passenger's body restrained by a suitable lap type seatbelt that is properly adjusted and fastened, and have the passenger's upper body restrained by an approved child safety harness that is properly adjusted and fastened.

Note 1:

Approved child restraint, approved child safety harness and *approved seatbelt* are defined in the dictionary and *forward facing* is defined in rule 266.

Note 2:

In relation to paragraph (b), rule 266J permits an approved child safety harness to be worn instead of the sash part of a lap and sash seatbelt.

Note 3:

In relation to paragraph (c), under rule 268(2), a person may only occupy a seating position in a part of a vehicle that is designed primarily for the carriage of goods if that position is suitable for the size and weight of the person.

- (2) However, if the passenger cannot safely be restrained under subrule (1) because of the passenger's height or weight, the passenger must be restrained as if rule 266I applied to the passenger.
- (3) This rule does not apply if the passenger is exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267.
- (4) This rule applies subject to rules 266F and 266K.
- (5) In this rule:

approved booster seat means a booster seat approved, for the Australian Road Rules, under another law of this jurisdiction.

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266F Exemption for driver because of passenger's medical condition etc

- (1) A driver does not have to ensure rule 266C, 266D or 266E is complied with for a passenger if:
- (a) the driver is carrying a medical certificate that states a medical practitioner believes the passenger should not be restrained in any of the ways described in those rules because of a medical condition or disability that the passenger has; and
 - (b) the passenger is properly restrained in a child restraint that has been designed for, and is suitable for use by, the passenger or a person with the same medical condition or disability as the passenger; and
 - (c) the driver is complying with any conditions stated in the medical certificate; and
 - (d) no other law of this jurisdiction states that this rule does not apply.

Note:

Medical certificate and *medical practitioner* are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) However, the driver is exempt under subrule (1) only if the driver immediately produces the medical certificate when an authorised person or police officer asks to see the certificate.

Note:

Authorised person and *police officer* are defined in the dictionary.

266G Seating position for passenger less than 4 years old

- (1) If a passenger is less than 4 years old, and the motor vehicle has 2 or more rows of seats, the passenger must not be in the front row of seats.

- (2) A driver does not have to comply with subrule (1) if:
- (a) the driver is carrying a medical certificate that states a medical practitioner believes the passenger should be in the front row of the vehicle because of a medical condition or disability that the passenger has; and
 - (b) the driver is complying with any conditions stated in the medical certificate; and
 - (c) no other law of this jurisdiction states that this subrule does not apply.

Note:

Medical certificate and *medical practitioner* are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) However, the driver is exempt under subrule (2) only if the driver immediately produces the medical certificate when an authorised person or police officer asks to see the certificate.

Note:

Authorised person and *police officer* are defined in the dictionary.

266H Seating position for passenger 4 years old or older but less than 7 years old

- (1) A passenger who is 4 years old or older, but is less than 7 years old, must not be in the front row of a motor vehicle that has 2 or more rows of seats unless in the row or rows behind the front row:
- (a) all of the other seats are occupied by passengers who are also less than 7 years old; or
 - (b) there is no empty seating position in which the passenger can sit in accordance with this rule.

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Example:

This rule would permit a 6 year old to sit in the front row of a vehicle that has 2 rows of seats if 2 occupied approved child restraints in the back row encroached on an empty seating position between them in a way that made it impossible for another approved child restraint or booster seat to be placed in that position.

- (2) A driver does not have to comply with subrule (1) if:
- (a) the driver is carrying a medical certificate that states a medical practitioner believes the passenger should be in the front row of the vehicle because of a medical condition or disability that the passenger has; and
 - (b) the driver is complying with any conditions stated in the medical certificate; and
 - (c) no other law of this jurisdiction states that this subrule does not apply.

Note:

Medical certificate and *medical practitioner* are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) However, the driver is exempt under subrule (2) only if the driver immediately produces the medical certificate when an authorised person or police officer asks to see the certificate.

Note:

Authorised person and *police officer* are defined in the dictionary.

266I Seating position for passenger 7 years old or older but less than 16 years old

If a passenger is 7 years old or older, but is less than 16 years old:

- (a) the passenger must be restrained in a suitable approved child restraint that is properly adjusted and fastened; or

- (b) the passenger:
- (i) must occupy a seating position that is fitted with a suitable approved seatbelt; and
 - (ii) must not occupy the same seating position as another passenger (whether or not the other passenger is exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267); and
 - (iii) must wear the seatbelt properly adjusted and fastened.

Note:

In relation to paragraph (b) (iii), rule 266J permits an approved child safety harness to be worn instead of the sash part of a lap and sash seatbelt.

266J Passenger sitting in seating position fitted with particular seatbelt

- (1) This rule applies in relation to a passenger sitting in a seating position that is fitted with a lap and sash type seatbelt.
- (2) It is sufficient compliance with rule 266E(1)(b) or 266I(b)(iii), as the case may be, if, instead of using the sash part of the seatbelt, an approved child safety harness that is properly adjusted and fastened is used to restrain the upper body of the passenger.

Note:

Approved child safety harness is defined in the dictionary.

266K Exemptions for driver of public minibus, taxi or tow truck

- (1) The driver of a public minibus or taxi is exempt from rules 266C, 266D and 266E in relation to a

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passenger if:

- (a) there is no suitable approved child restraint available in the minibus or taxi for the passenger; and
- (b) if the minibus or taxi has 2 or more rows of seats—the passenger is not in the front row of seats; and
- (c) there is not another law of this jurisdiction requiring all passengers in a minibus or taxi who are the same age as the passenger to be restrained in an approved child restraint.

Note 1:

Public minibus and ***taxi*** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2:

Despite the exemption provided by this subrule, in order to comply with subrule (2) the driver of a taxi or public minibus must ensure that passengers who are 1 year old or older, but less than 7 years old, wear an approved seatbelt.

- (2) If the exemption set out in subrule (1) applies to a driver in relation to a passenger who is 1 year old or older, but less than 7 years old, and who is not exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267, the passenger must wear an approved seatbelt that is properly adjusted and fastened to the best extent that is possible given the height and weight of the passenger.
- (3) The driver of a public minibus, taxi or tow truck is exempt from rules 266C and 266D in relation to a passenger who is under 1 year old if:
 - (a) there is no suitable approved child restraint available in the minibus, taxi or tow truck for the passenger; and
 - (b) the public minibus, taxi or tow truck has 2 or more rows of seats; and

- (c) the passenger is not in the front row of seats; and
- (d) the passenger is seated in the lap of another passenger who is at least 16 years old; and
- (e) in the case of a tow truck—the tow truck is towing another vehicle, which the passenger was travelling in, because the other vehicle broke down or was involved in a crash.

34 Insertion of new Part 16, Division 4, heading

Before rule 267—

insert—

Division 4 Exemptions from wearing seatbelts

35 Amendment of r 267 (Exemptions from wearing seatbelts)

- (1) Rule 267(1A)(a) and (6), ‘he or she’—

omit, insert—

the person

- (2) Rule 267(1C), ‘subrule 266(3) or (3A)’—

omit, insert—

rule 266G(1) or 266H(1)

- (3) Rule 267(7), ‘he or she’—

omit, insert—

the driver

36 Insertion of new Part 16, Division 5, heading

After rule 267—

insert—

[s 37]

Division 5 Other rules for persons travelling in or on vehicles

37 Amendment of r 268 (How persons must travel in or on a motor vehicle)

(1) Rule 268(2)(b), ‘he or she’—

omit, insert—

the person

(2) Rule 268(2), note 2, ‘rule 266’—

omit, insert—

Division 2 of this Part

(3) Rule 268(4B), note, ‘rule 266’—

omit, insert—

Division 2 of this Part

38 Amendment of r 271 (Riding on motor bikes)

Rule 271(5B), ‘motorbike’—

omit, insert—

motor bike

39 Amendment of r 280 (Application of Division)

Rule 280(1) and (2)(b), after ‘lane’—

insert—

or bus only lane

40 Amendment of r 297 (Driver to have proper control of a vehicle etc)

Rule 297(3), ‘motorbike’—

omit, insert—

motor bike

41 Amendment of r 304A (Definitions)

(1) Rule 304A—

insert—

bicycle helmet device means:

- (a) one of the following items or articles, if it is an inbuilt part of an approved bicycle helmet or is affixed to an approved bicycle helmet:
 - (i) a communicator;
 - (ii) a navigation system;
 - (iii) a mobile phone;
 - (iv) a media player;
 - (v) a camera; or
- (b) another item or article that:
 - (i) is an inbuilt part of an approved bicycle helmet or is affixed to an approved bicycle helmet; and
 - (ii) has the required capabilities.

Note:

Approved bicycle helmet is defined in the dictionary.

(2) Rule 304A, definition *portable device*, paragraph (a), after ‘motor bike helmet device’—

insert—

, a bicycle helmet device

(3) Rule 304A, definition *portable device*, paragraph (b)(i), after ‘motor bike helmet device’—

insert—

, a bicycle helmet device

[s 42]

- (4) Rule 304A, definition *wearable device*, paragraph (b), after ‘motor bike helmet device’—

insert—

or a bicycle helmet device

42 Amendment of r 304B (Devices)

Rule 304B(1), before paragraph (a)—

insert—

(aa) a bicycle helmet device; or

43 Amendment of r 304G (Permitted device interactions)

- (1) Rule 304G(1), ‘304H–304J’—

omit, insert—

304H to 304J

- (2) Rule 304G(1)(f), after ‘motor bike helmet device’—

insert—

, a bicycle helmet device

- (3) Rule 304G(1)(g)—

omit, insert—

(g) permitting the display of the device to show the following information:

- (i) if the device is locked—static or variable information ordinarily shown on the device’s ordinary locked screen;
- (ii) if the device is unlocked—static or variable information ordinarily shown on the device’s ordinary menu screen;
- (iii) static information shown because of an automatic notification, including

notification of an incoming audio or video call.

Examples of variable information:

- (a) the date and time;
- (b) the battery power of a device;
- (c) the temperature and weather conditions.

44 Amendment of r 304H (Use of inbuilt devices, mounted devices and motor bike helmet devices)

(1) Rule 304H, heading, ‘and motor bike helmet devices’—

omit, insert—

, motor bike helmet devices and bicycle helmet devices

(2) Rule 304H(1), ‘or a motor bike helmet device’—

omit, insert—

, a motor bike helmet device or a bicycle helmet device

45 Amendment of r 307 (Stopping and parking exemption for police and emergency vehicles and authorised persons)

Rule 307(2), ‘his or her’—

omit, insert—

the driver’s

46 Amendment of r 308 (Exemption for police officers and emergency workers in or on a personal mobility device or on foot)

Rule 308, ‘his or her’—

omit, insert—

the police officer’s or emergency worker’s

[s 47]

47 Amendment of r 313 (Exemption for postal vehicles)

Rule 313(2), note, ‘motorbikes’—

omit, insert—

motor bikes

48 Amendment of r 313B (Exemption for breakdown vehicles)

(1) Rule 313B(1)(a), ‘his or her’—

omit, insert—

the person’s

(2) Rule 313B(3), definition *breakdown vehicle*, paragraph (b), ‘his or her’—

omit, insert—

the person’s

49 Amendment of Dictionary

(1) Dictionary, definition *alcohol interlock device*—

omit.

(2) Dictionary, in alphabetical order—

insert—

alcohol interlock device means a device in a vehicle that is designed to prevent the vehicle from being started or driven unless the device is supplied with a breath sample that contains either no alcohol or less than a certain concentration of alcohol.

approved child restraint means a child restraint approved, for the Australian Road Rules, under another law of this jurisdiction.

approved child safety harness means a child safety harness approved, for the Australian Road

Rules, under another law of this jurisdiction.

- (3) Dictionary, definition *correctional vehicle*, paragraph (b), ‘his or her’—
omit, insert—
the person’s
- (4) Dictionary, definition *emergency vehicle*, paragraph (b), ‘his or her’—
omit, insert—
the person’s
- (5) Dictionary, definition *juvenile justice vehicle*, paragraph (b), ‘his or her’—
omit, insert—
the person’s
- (6) Dictionary, definition *police vehicle*, paragraph (b), ‘his or her’—
omit, insert—
the person’s
- (7) Dictionary, definition *postal vehicle*, paragraph (b), ‘his or her’—
omit, insert—
the person’s
- (8) Dictionary, definition *Sheriff’s vehicle*, paragraph (b), ‘his or her’—
omit, insert—
the person’s